SEEKING TO GROUP CERTAIN STATES. EFFORIS TO UNITE NEW-ENGLAND, NEW-YORK, NEW JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT AND THE PACIFIC

COAST. Chicago, June 17 (Special).-The material upon which to base an intelligent estimate of the strength of the different candidaes is still wanting. About one-third of the delegates are on the ground. They are unusually slow in arriving. Those who are here hesitate to commit themselves. The " favorite son" idea is rampant in every corner. There is far less of abuse heaped by friends of can- said to-day: "The charge does Mr. Elkins great in didates upon rivals than on former occasions of this kind. The situation demands, more than ever, caution and wariness on the part of political Most of these, besides parading their own candidates, find time also to say a good word which the canvass of each candidate is conducted. The tendency for the last two days has been for

delegations representing certain sections to con-

centrate upon candidates. Thus an effort has been made by the New-England men, under the leadership of Senator Hoar aided by other Massashusetts men, to gather the delegations from all the New-England States, with a view to secure united | for the use of the New-Jersey State Committee, I will action. The votes of Massachusetts, Maine, New- let you have my ticket." Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island cast separately, even though as a unit so far as the individual State is concerned, would have but little weight in the Convention. Cast together, the seventy-six votes of New-England might hold the key of the situation. The obstacle to securing united action on the part of the New-England delegations, however, is the of the Maine men the one side and the earnest advocacy of Mr. Sherman's nomination by Mr. Hoar and the handful of men of his way of thinking on the other. As long as Mr. Hoar continues to urge Sherman upon the Convention he is not likely to be joined in his efforts by the Maine delegates. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that there are a number of New-England Senators on the ground, who, though not openly hostile to Sherman, are yet known to look with greater favor upon Allison. Add to this the fact that in Senator Hawley one of the New-England States has a favorite son to present to the Convention, who is something more than a " dark horse," and the prospect of the New-England States combining for united action seems far from good. The attempt, nevertheless, will be made and a meeting held some time to-morrow, though even this has not yet been definitely settled. Another move looking toward concentration is

an attempt to unite New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut. If these three States, generally ranked as doubtful, could present a candidate in whose behalf they could pledge themselves for Republican majorities in November, that fact alone would have overwhelming weight with the Convention. It might even sweep it. But each of these three States has a candidate of its own. New-York will present Mr. Depew, Connecticut is carnestly for General Hawley, and New-Jersey is pledged for Mr. Phelps. United action is, therefore, not likely to be secured in this quarter just now; at least not until a number of ballots have cleared the atmosphere. Still another plan to unite different delegations

Nevada and Oregon combined cast thirty-four votes. To these ought to be added six votes from the Territories of Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming-altogether, forty votes. Their power, if cast united, is not so much positive as negative. In other words, they might prevent the nomination of either Sherman, Allison, Harrison or Hawley. These four candidates have had the misfortune to vote upon anti-Chinese had the misfortune to vote upon anni-chinese measures in the Senate. Now, it is not denied that in their final action the Pacific Coast and Colorado will be largely governed by the relations of the candidates, first to the Chinese question, and second, to the silver question. They are strongly for protection: but as all candidates are agreed on that question, the other two issues will be foremost in their minds in arriving at a decision. The candidates without records in Constitution of the candidates without records in Constitution of the candidates without records in Constitution. be foremost in their minds in arriving at a de-cision. The candidates without records in Con-gress will have an advantage over others. The treaty negotiated by the Hayes Administration, which was designed to stay the tide of Chinese immigration, without offending the Chinese Gov-erument, was opposed by Sherman, Allison, Har-rison and Hawley. They voted to amend the bill by admitting skilled labor, and they refused to support an amendment prohibiting the naturaliza-tion of the Chinese. Their course in that matter might prove fatal to them, so far as the action of the Pacific Coast delegation is concerned, and the fact that the latter are drawing attention to the record of these four candidates upon this question lends color to the statement that they will insist upon the nomination of a man who shall not have to overcome the anti-Chinese sentiment on the Pacific Coast.

WHAT OBSERVANT MEN HAVE TO SAY. JUDGE SHELLABARGER AND GEORGE A. HALSEY PIND A STRONG UNDERCURRENT FOR BLAINE.

Chicago, June 17 (Special).-Judge Samuel Shella bager is here as the contesting delegate from the Dis-trict of Columbia, against Perry Carson. He is in favor of the nomination of Senator Sherman under existing circumstances, although his friendship for Mr. Blaine would doubtless have led him to exert his influence in the direction of the latter, had Mr. Blaine appeared as a candidate.

"I am here," he said, "simply to await the course of events. So far as the contest in the District delegation is concerned, my name was need without my knowledge. It is well known under what circum stances the meeting was held at which the delegates were chosen. I have filed with the committee th necessary affidavits in the case of the centest, and shall not appear before them unless invited to do so.

"I might say that so far as the selection of a candidate is concerned, it seems to me that there is an undercurrent of much strength which favors the nomination of Mr. Blaine. I encounter it every now and then, and I find the belief to be general that in the event of a deadlock, the mention of Mr. Blaine's name would result in a unanimous nomination. That is the way the situation impresses me, so far as I have been able to judge.

George A. Halsey, of New-Iersey, a delegate from that State, arrived this morning on his return from the Pacific Coast, which he has been visiting. He expressed himself as greatly confused over the situation as he found it here.

"I believe," he said, "that whatever choice shall prove satisfactory to New-York will be acceptable to Kew-Jersey. I found a strong Blaine sentiment in the Pacific States, and they do not seem inclined to usen to any other name out there." "I might say that so far as the selection of a can

HARRISON'S ENERGETIC HOME WORKERS. Indianapolis, June 17 (Special).-Delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia stopped in Indianapolis to-day, en route to Chicago, and were entertained at dinner by the Harrison Reception Com mittee, after which they called upon General Harri son at his law office and were all introduced to him They expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the Indiana candidate, but as the majority were pledged to Sherman they could do no more than say that Harrison would probably be their second choic When the colored delegates registered at the Bates House, where the Harrison Committee had arranged to entertain them, they were informed that they could not be permitted to take their meals in the diningroom with white guests. The members of the Re ception Committee became indignant, and informed the hotel proprietor that, as the colored men were their guests, the full privilege of the house must be accorded them or all the delegates would be taken elsewhere. However, it was only after threats of prosecution under the Civil Rights law that the prorictor finally permitted the colored men to enter

his dining room. There is no longer any doubt but that Stephen B. Elkins stopped in Indianapolis and had a conference with Gereral Harrison before going to Chicago. In a conversation to-day General Harrison admitted that it was true, but refused to say anything about the conference, remarking that enough had been said already. The friends of Harrison are evidently greatly disturbed over the story published in "The Press" here to-day, that it is the purpose of Gresham's supporters, industrial to the parpose of Gresham's supporters, if they find that there is no chance for their favorite, to propose ex-Governor Porter as a compromise candidate. The report has been freely discussed, and Harrison's friends do not deny that they are really more afraid of Porter than Gresham.

ON THE WAY TO THE CONVENTION. Philadel his, June 17 (Special).—The Union Repub-can Club, the committee of the Republican Business Men's Association, several clubs of colored men and all the delegates who had not started yesterday, left the city to-day for Chicago. On its way to the station, the Union Republican Clob carried gold-headed chony canes, to which were attached small Amercan flugs. The flags, which are of silk, were breemted by the Women's Silk Culture Association,

of Pennsylvania, as an example of the results of pr

A REMINISCENCE OF EIGHTY-FOUR THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE NOT

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILL ONAIRE DINNER. Chleago, June 17 (Special),-Since the delegates rom different parts of the country have arrived, and for the first time since 1884 have come face to face with members of the National Committee, there has been, in some instances, a renewal of criticism of the conduct of the last campaign. In connection with this, the charge has been published here that Stephen B. Elkins was the man who was chiefly responsible for the famous dinner at Delmonico's. In speaking of that event, a member of the committee justice. The truth is, not only Mr. Eikins, but every member of the committee actively identified with the conduct of the campaign, was opposed to that dinner from the moment it was first suggested. Mr. Blaine was away on his great tour of the West, and Cyrus W. Field secured his acceptance by telegraph from some here and there for others. This is a refreshing de-parture from previous conventions, though it de-Mr. Ellins did all he could to defeat the scheme. Mr. tracts somewhat from the vigor and activity with | Chaffee, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Fessenden were all equally opposed to it. There was a great rush to secure tickets. Everybody wanted to go. A certain well-known gentleman in the East applied to Garret

A. Hobart for a ticket. Hobart replied: "I have one for myself, but I am not going to use it, because I am dead against the whole business. But if you will give me your check for \$1,000, as a subscription to either the National Campaign Fund, or

"The check was given and the ticket delivered. Elkins was so angry at Field for getting up the dinner that he did not speak to him for a long while ner that he did not speak to him for a long while afterward. Mr. Jones only consented to go after the most carnest persuasions by Mr. Blaine, while Elkins was so stilky over the affair that he would not go until a coupe was sent for him, when he reluctantly went. I don't think I ever heard of any money being raised by the dinner except that raised by Hobart through the sale of his ticket, though I do not pretend to say that that was the only sam derived."

Washington, June 17 (Special).-The overwhelming interest which concentrates in the proceedings of the Chicago Convention is shown by a mere enumeration of the members of the Lower House of Congress, who have already left here to take part in the proceedings. That list, classified by States, is as follows: Illinois Cannon, Henderson, Hophins, Mason; Indiana, Johns on, Steele; Iowa, Anderson, Conger, Fuller, Gear Henderson, Holmes, Kerr, Lyman, Struble; Kansas Anderson, Perkins; Kentucky, Finley, Hunter, Thomas Maine Boutelle, Milliken; Massachusetts, Cogswell Hayden, Lodge, Long; Michigan, Allen, Brewer, Cutch con; Missouri, Wade, Warner; Nebraskg, Laird, New-Hampshire, Gallinger; New-Jersey, Kean; New-York, Belder, Davesport, Moffett, Weber, Wilber; Ohlo, Beothman, Brown, Butterworth, Cooper. Gres venor, McKinley, Taylor, E. B. Thompson, Wickham Pennsylvania, Bayne, Bingham, Dalzell, Darlington Jackson, Osborne; Rhode Island, Spooner; Tennessee, Houk; Vermont, Stewart; Virginia, Yost; Wisconsin Clark, Guenther, La Follette and Thomas.

Of the sixty-two members of the House of Repre sentatives who have thus left Washington for Chicago only fifteen are elected delegates to the Convention The rest have been drawn away from Congress in the midst of a most important session by the magnetism of the vast interests involved in the decisions of the cenvention. The members of the House accredited to Cheago as delegates are: Henderson, Thomas, Boutelle, Cogswell, Warner, Gallinger, Weber, Wilber, Butterworth, McKinley, Eayne, Hingham, Houk and Yost, The Senators accredited are: Farwell, Illinois; Hoar, Massachusetts; Hiscock, New-York; Quay, Pennsylvania, and Spooner, Wisconsia.

VETERANS APPEALING TO GOVERNOR FORAKER Chicago, Ill., June 17 .- The Union Veteran Club, of Chicago, has carried its warfare against the local comcomes from the Pacific Coast. California, Colorado, mittee to the Convention. A delegation of the club had an interview with General Foraker, of Ohio, last. vening, and stated to him the fact that the local committee had offered the veterans six page appointments and six tickets of admission, which had been indignantly rejected.

General Foraker at once assured the veteran committee that he would bring the matter before the Convention at the earliest opportunity. vention at the earliest opportunity. "If the Demo-cratic Convention at St. Louis could admit 250 old soldiers, I don't see why a Republican Convention can't do as much at least, and I will see if we can't do a great deal more." said the Governor, and the vet-erans departed with a satisfactory feeling that they would get even with the local machine in the long run, and teach the bosses that it is a little too early in the game to ignore the old soldier in a Republican cam-paign.

FORMING A PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION. Chicago, June 17.-The determination of the Pacific Coast delegates to secure proper recognition in the Convention has early manifested itself. A meeting of the delegates from States and Territories west of the Missouri River was held at the headquarters of the California delegation in the Leland Hotel this refused to afternoon. As a preliminary, the meeting elected naturalization that matter temperary chalman of the Colorado delegation. tary of the California delegation, temporary se These officers were later made the permanent officers of the Pacific Coast Association. Colonel Creed Hay mend, chairman of the California delegation, moved that a committee, to consist of one member from each
State and Territory, be appointed to formulate a plan
of organization for the Pacific Coast Association.
The motion prevailed and the following committee was
appointed:

appointed:
Nevada, John P. Jones; California, Henry T. Gage;
Colorado, William A. Hamill; Kansas, A. H. Heber;
Arizona, L. F. Eggers; Idaho, George A. Black; Utah,

IRON MEN GOING TO CHICAGO. Pittsburg, June 17 (special).—The Pittsburg fro manufacturers will be represented at the Chicago Cor cention. They want a protective tariff and feel that they can only get it from the Republican party Knowing what they want, they have decided to send as many of their number on to Chicago as possible. Some of the leading manufacturers of the cit; have already gone. B. F. Jones is there in a dual capacity, as chairman of the National Committee and as a representative iron man. Calvin Wells is also on the ground and will do yeoman service in the rankfor protection. Early in the coming week others will leave here, among them A. M. Byers, H. W. Oli ver, M. K. Moorehead, Campbell B. Horron, and Joseph D. Weeks. These will be joined by other manufacturers from all over the country, and will work as they see best.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER AS A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

Indianapolis, June 17 (Special).-The press givepublication to a story to the effect that it is understood that the supporters of Greshan will, if they find there is no chance for their candi date, propose ex-Governor Porter as a compromise candidate; and it is expected that he will be brought to the front soon after he has made the speech presenting to the convention the name of General Harrison. Porter's well-demonstrated population indiana, and his friendly relations with both the Harrison and Gresham factions, will, it is argued. Porter's well-demonstrated popularity in make him a formidable dark horse. In connection with the story is published an interview with Gov-ernor Poyter, in which he is credited with expressing himself as being particularly friendly to Gresham, although, under the instructions of the convention, he will go to Chicago as a supporter of General Harrison, and will, in compliance with a request, present Harrison's name to the convention. he will go to Change and Harrison, and will, in compliance with a present Harrison's name to the convention

THE CONVENTION ROLL COMPLETED The roll of the Republican National Convention is now completed, the following delegates having been elected since "The Tribune's" list was printed last Monday:

Illinois: 1-W. J. Campbell, Chicago. Eugene Cary, Chicago. Pennsylvania: 20-George T. Swank, Johnstown.

24-J. P. Moore, Allegheny County.

A SCHOONER SUNE IN A COLLISION. Chicago, June 17.—News has been received of a col-lision on Lake Michigan between the schooner Willie Kelter and the steamer Robert Mills, in which the former was sent to the bottom. It occurred on Friday night, in the midst of a heavy fog, between the Big

and Little Au Sable Islands. The schooner was loaded with 17,000 bushels of corn, which will prove a total loss. The crew escaped. NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

Chicago, June 17 (Special).—There is a disposition shown among New-England men to follow the suggestion made by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and to hold a meeting to-morrow of all the New-England delegates in order to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views and for the purpose, possibly, of securing also united action. The delegates of New-Hampshire who are already on the ground, are specially favorable to such a plan, as they hope by it to neutralize any premature movement in behalf of Mr. filaine. They are not absolutely opposed to Mr. Blaine's nomination but they strongly discountenance any pian which would look toward bringing about a protracted struggle be tween rival candidates, with the view of stampeding the convention for Mr. Elaine at the critical moment It is scarcely necessary to say that no friend of M Blaine has any such plan in view. If he has he is certainly not to be found in the Maine delegation.

Members of that delegation, of course, are still as en Members of that delegation, of course, are still as en-thusiastically for Mr. Blaine as ever, and do not say that his nomination is beyond the range of possibility, but they have no purpose whatever to bring it about by underhand methods. This is the position of men like Congressman Boutelle and Joseph II. Manley, both of them is the confidence of Mr. Blaine. The Massa-chusetts delegation has, at the Leland House, elected senator George F. Hoar chairman of the delegation.

MR. BATTIN FINDS THE CHILDREN. AFTER THREE MONTHS' SEARCH HE TRACES HIS

WIFE TO SPRING LAKE, N. J. Richard Battin, the Police Headquarters telegraph perator, whose wife, Mrs. Angle Estelle Battin, brought suit against him last March for legal separation, has at last, after a three-months' search suc ceeded in finding his two children, the custody of which was awarded to him by Judge Andrews. The trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Battin arose from the sence of a boarder in the house-one Henry C. Overin, a livery-stable keeper. Mrs. Battin would not dismiss him as a boarder at her husband's request and the latter moved to another house, and invited his wife to join him. She preferred, however, to remain and began an action against her husband for separation and maintenance. Mrs. Battin's lawyer made a motion for alimony and counsel fees. counsel for Mr. Battin brought a habeas corpus suit for the possession of the children. The matter was sent to a referce, who reported in favor of the husband.

On March 26 Judge Andrews confirmed the referce's report and awarded Mr. Battin the possession of the two children. The motion for alimony and counsel fee was denied. The following day Mr. Battin obtained an order from the court for the surrender of the children. When he called at No. 229 West Fortysecond-st., where his home had been, he found that his wife had carried away the children. traced to Brooklyn, but Mrs. Battin suddenly disappeared, and for nearly three months Mr. Battin had

kept up the search in vain. Last Friday he went to Spring Lake, N. J., where learned that his wife had taken a boarding house. He saw his children there, but made no attempt to He saw his children there, but made no attempt to get them. On Saturday his attorney served Mrs. Lattin with an order from the court and made a de-mand for the children. Mrs. Battin poinsed to de-liver them up, and said that she would rather throw them into the Atlantic Ocean than let their father have them. Mrs. Battin, in defying the order of the Supreme Court, makes herself Rable to contempt. Further steps will now be taken to procure the chil-dren.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED EMPIRE THE GERMAN SOCIETIES TO TAKE ACTION-THE

ARION'S SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL. Arion and the Liederkranz Societies appointed committees after the news of the death of the Emperor was received to draw up appropriate resolutions. These committes met on Friday night and performed their duty, though they had not decided Saturday when they would make the resolutions public. There was some talk about having a memorial meeting under the direction of the Arlon, the Liederkranz and the Central Turnverein, as was the case when Emperor William But the resolutions and the official action of the committees will be made known officially tomorrow. The resolutions express the universal sorrow of German-Americans at the death of a potentate from whom so much was expected toward the liberalization of Germany, and also the admiration and love that were felt here for a man of so noble and upright a character.

in regard to the Emperor's death. The expression of grief felt by the German citizens of this city has already been made public. The sincerity of it cannot be doubted. If any one had wondered why the Ario Society had celebrated its summernight's festival Saturday night at Washington Park, the statements of its members would have sufficed. Judge Nehrbas and others said in substance that while the death of the Emperor caused widespread regret among German-Amerins here, two facts were to be remembered. Ever German-American deplored the Emperor's untimely death, but it was his father who solidified the Father land. All Germans must revere the memory of a man who united Prussia and many of the smaller principal ties into a powerful Nation. Everything was put off in recognition of his great deeds; but while all German-Americans recognized the promise, the good deeds and great character of Frederick, they must not forget that they are above all things Americans. They look toward the Fatherland as a man does toward his mother, to America as a man does toward his bride.

The Arion Society celebrated its summernight's festival Saturday night with great success and spiendor. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people were at the festival. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns illuminated the grounds, while the dancing-floor was sprinkled with colored lights, against which the costumes of the dancers made

WHEAT STATISTICS.

A LARCE SURPLUS UNSOLD-THE PROSPECT FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: The preliminary statement of exports of wheat and flour for the month of May shows that from Atvent out this year, against 8,000,000 bushels last year. Yet the visible supply of wheat June 2 was ver 26,400,000 bushels. Pacific exports were but dightly larger than last year; and but little of the loss was due to the increase in exports of flour, from 759-481 barrels last year to 895,727 this year. Tho wious fact is that prices were placed by speculation so high as to prevent the marketing of wheat which other countries want and of which this country has large surplus unconsumed and unsold.

The extent of this surplus, reckoning from previous estimates, may be thus stated: Including flour, the exports from the principal ports in May equalled 6,014,620 bushels, against 12,202,300 last year, and adding the net exports for ten months from all the ports, the aggregate for eleven months of the crop ar is 113,233,730 bushels out of the estimated entire year. This leaves on hand 58,154,925 bushels June 1, and the recent returns do not indicate that the xports in June are likely to exceed 8,000,000 bushels

exports in June are likely to exceed 8,000,000 bushels, floor included. The country began the crop year with an unsold surplus of \$6,000,000 bushels, and will contrive to can it, in all probability, with an unsold surplus of 50,000,000 bushels or more.

The latest reports, Covernment and other, indicate that the logicy to wheat was probably exaggerated, though considerable, and that the increase in arreage of spring wheat which was expected has not been realized. It is but fair to say, however, that the Department of Agriculture may easily be misinformed as to the extent of sowing in new states and Territories, as it was last year. But the recent reports point to a yield exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, and this quantity, with a surplus of 50,000,000 bushels earlied over, will simply all home demands, and leave for export about as large a quantity as will have been exported during the cropyear now nearly ended. Good weating from this time until harvest, or the disclosure of an unexpected increase in yield in tew regions, like that of tax year, would swell the exportable surplus. But if any severe injury occurs from this time forward, the exportable surplus may fall somewhat below the actual exports of the current year.

New York, June 16, 1888.

CONDITION OF THE GROWING CROPS. Chicago, Ill., June 17 .- "The Farmers' Review" this

week will say:

es to offer some fresh particulars from the rural districts. For instance, an endeaver has been made to obtain some reliable data relative to the acreage of flax compared with last year and like information about the amount of land planted with potatoes. As the severe drouth of last year caused a serious shortage of fodder for winter feeding, it was naturally to be supposed that farmers would take a lesson from the drouth and provide against any possible shortage from the same cause this year by setting apart an increased acreage of their lands for the cultivation of folder corn. The figures indicate an increase in acreage of 16 3-5 per cent for ten States. The acreage seeded to flax is not extensive, except in some of the Western States, but our summary gives a good idea of the acreage seeded this year in the States mentioned, as compared with last: Illinois 90 per cent, Indiana 95 per cent, Ohio 126 per cent, Missouri 100 per cent, Iowa 80 per cent, Minnesota 99 per cent, Kansas 105 per cent, Nebraska 92 per cent. That the accease planted to corn this year is more extensive than last year is again demon strated by the average of acreage by States compared with last year; Illinois 104 per cent, Wisconsin 101 per with last year: Hilnois 104 per cent, Wisconsin 101 per cent, Indiana 111 per cent, Missouri 103 per cent, Iowa 106 per cent, Missouri 103 per cent, Iowa 106 per cent, Minnesota 79 per cent, Kansas 106 per cent, Nebrasia 126 per cent. The recent warm weather has quickened the growth of core, but most other crops are again needing rain. Reports of injury by insects are again needing rain. Reports of injury by Insects weather. Fruit prospects are generally improved, but meadow and pastures remain unchanged.

IMPROVEMENTS IN A Y. M. C. A. HALL. Philadelphia, June 17 (Special).-The Young Men's Christian Association Hall, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Christian Association Hall, at rincenta and Chestnut sts., is to be enlarged and renovated. The lecture-room, already spacious, will be almost doubled in size. The afterations will be completed in time for the International Convention of Associations in May.

BISHOP FOSS IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelpaia, June 17 (Special).-Bishop Foss preached his first sermon in Philadelphia to-day, at the Arch

Kinney Bros.' Special Favours

Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

SERMONS TO GRADUATES.

PRESIDENT McCOSH'S VALEDICTORY. HE PREACRES THE BACCALAUREATE AND REVIEW

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., June 17 (Special).-This_day has been significant to Princeton as the last time Dr. Mc Cosh will officiate on Baccalaureate Sunday. McCosh gave as his text, "God requireth that which is past," Ecclesiastes iii, 15. He said, in substance:

God, from His very nature and relations to man, requires all his past acts, whether good or bad. We can selves cannot restore anything. The lost opportunit which we might have embraced are gone forever. The past and future are not curs, but the present is always ours, to make the most of. Yet in one sense we can claim the past, for every art of ours will return to us at some time, whether it be good or evil. If not now, it is sure to in eternity. Although we cannot make our acts perfect, and be like God, yet we know that for the good that we do we shall receive a reward, and for the evil punishment awaits us. In the second place, as God requires that which is past, we should require it also, We are apt to forget our post blessings in our desire to obtain new ones. In re-ments of reflection, our thought go back over the past, and there are two powers of the mind which enable us to bring before the eyes longforgotten deeds. The first presents actions to us like a inw which imposes a penalty for our sins. It is this conscience in man that warns him of his condition. In our past actions. We have a message sent to us to warn repay our past sins; they must all come back to us before will not require all our actions.

college, professedly and really. It has given instruction weekly on the Bible, and required attendance at prayers daily and on public worship on the Sabbath. The prayers in the chapel are conducted by the professors and president in turn, and the preaching by those of them who are ministers, and very frequently now by eminent divines who are invited to visit us. students. Every Sabbath afternoon at 5 there is neeting of the whole college for prayers and a ten-minu address, which is commonly interesting as well as useful. We are not ashamed, neither professors nor students, of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In entering upon my we previously conducted religious instructions to continue to student. My course lasted four years, and in these carried the students, in a general way, through the Bible The majority of the students have always been professor. I remember one year which began with a season of religious spathy. One night there was heard on our campus the noise of a company who had been airinking. We summoned before the faculty a number of students whose names had been called as they were returning to their rooms. We had difficulty in making them confess. After dealing for more than an hour with one young man-now a lawyer in high standing-in which he continued parrying me off, he burst out: " President, I can stand this no longer. I was drinking, and I fear I am getting fond of drink." We sent the band home for a time

remarks were:

we do not subject religion to science. But we are equally careful not to subject science to religion. We give to each its own independent place, supported by its own evidence. We give to science the things that belong to science, and to God the things that are God's. When a scientific theory is brought before us, our first inquiry is not whether it is consistent with religion, but whether it inductions of Bacon, it will be found that it is consistent with religion, on the principle of the unity of truth. do not reject a scientific truth because at first sight seems opposed to revelation. It will be remembered that the late Dr. Alexander defended Kant and Laplace's theory of the formation of the earth (substantially true, though it is now shown that it has overlooked some agencles of work), which was supposed to be inconsistent with religion. I have been defending evolution, but, in doing so, have given the proper account of it as the method o God's procedure, and find that when so understood it is In no way inconsistent with the Scriptures. I have been thanked by my pupils, who see evolution everywhere in nature, because I have so explained it that they can be-Heve both in it and in Scripture.

Dr. McCosh concluded by special words of farewell to the graduating class, which arose and stood in a body before the pulpit. In the afternoon Dr. Patton gave a talk on the Christian ministry as a calling, to the Senior class. The Phillsdelphian Society held its final meeting at 5, and at 8 Dr. Patton preached in the chapel on the glories of the Christian Church.

DR. PEABODY TO THE HARVARD SENIORS. LESSONS DRAWN FROM THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST -THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SERVICE.

Boston, Mass., June 17.-The Rev. Dr. Francis G. o bushels of wheat | Peabody delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Har- | pose. Matthew, iv, 8-10, referring to the temptation of Christ. The preacher said, in part:

We call it the temptation of Jesus; perhaps we ought to call it His decision. It was the great decision of th life of Jesus, brought out just at the moment when He was stepping forth into the mystery of His public career. Notice, in the first place, that at such a point in Notice, in the management of a peculiar kind. The life the real temptations are of a peculiar kind. The devil does not approach Jesus with coarse sins or presions, for such temptations would have had no persuasiven. He comes to him through the very sense of the new cap ity and the exalted vocation to which Jesus has just been

What are the temptations which can touch any soul in this high region! First, there is the temptation of power. Jesus might command stones, and they should be made bread. Then the temptation of display. He might throw Himself from the pinnacle and be unharmed. Finally, the temptation of gain. The clory of all the kingdoms of the earth might be His. Notice, next, what His decision had to be. Here were these great possi-nilities of power, display and gain put into His hands. How should He use them! They were not given to How should He use them! They were not given to Him for nething. He was not called upon to renounce His capacities. They were gifts to develop not to re-fuse. And then, as the third and last element of the story, out from behind this great decision comes the greater law, the law of life, which the whole career of

-that is the principle on which I want to dwell, and that is what brings the story of the temptation very near to us to-day. Here you wait, a body of youth, standing just at the transition between the life of discipline and a preparation and the active life of the world.

Here stands a young man, with the serious interests of life first fairly facing him, and issuing from the days of his preparation into the busy life of the modern world. How does the devil at such a moment tempt him? In the first place if its bright that the temptations of such a time

Sometimes you have seens man determine what he would do in life, not by considering what he wanted to do or had the heart for doing, but by considering only that which his reference. which his gifts point out as probably easy; and you see such a man drifting about in his profession, without imtimes you have seen the very sense of capacity even cause the wreck of a career. One man becomes a preacher be cause be can talk easily, and his very volubility is whageeps him from his algreet usefulness. Another man be-comes a journalist because he can write easily, and his very facility may be a fatal gift. Another becomes a lawyer tigature he is of a disputations turn of mind, and this very gift ensuares him in the weaknesses of his pro-fession, so that he does not reach its highest levels at all. The real direction is now as it was when the death

The real question is now, as it was when the devil tempted the Master, not, "Have you great powers which you can utilize for display or gain?" but, " Does there lie hefore you any line of life to which you desire to conscerate what powers you have? What, in Gol's name, young man, do you want to do for God, and how much do you want to do it! Where in the great world of human needs do you want to throw what weight you have?
Suppose you should say, "Here is my life. It is put into my hands, not for me to get distinction or gain out

of it, but as a trust to administer, a service to perform. When you thus accept your life what are you called upon to do! First, you are called upon to cultivate this trust which has been committed to you. The cultivation and education of your powers become all the more demanded of you because they are not your powers, but are trusts dependent on your honor.

I need hardly say to you that this is the religious view of life. I take my life as a gift from God; I use it for his service; and then the world and its temptations lie at my feet. That is religion. It is the sovereignty of service described in its largest terms. Religion gives a man a cause to follow and a leader to

obey with his whole life. It frees one from himself be cause it attaches him to that which is larger than himself.

The soldier of Christ is sometimes beaten; he is sometimes solitary, like a sentinel on his lonely round. But he has in time.

If persons would use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when irritation of the lungs is indicated by a cough, it would be an easy matter to avert consumption. Be wise

not enlisted for success or for gain. His defeat may be a part of the great victory; his solitude has the army at its back. He is freed from the world because he serves that which rules the world. The devils of his own desires leave him and the angels of God come and minister to the server.

ister to his soul. My fellow-students of the garduating class, I commit to you this law of service as your law of life. I see you now setting forth on your varied paths, and I watch you with prophetic vision as you move on through your lives. To of you are given the ten talents, to some the five, but the final judgment is not for their number but for their use. Take what powers you have and give yourself with them to your work, and you shall learn the sovereignty of

GRADUATES GET SOME GOOD ADVICE. BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO THE '88 CLASS OF

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK The Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, preached yesterday the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the College of the City of New-York. The title of the sermon was "Learning and Faith; or, Two Kinds of Wisdom." The text was Ecclesiastes xii., 12-13: "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the duty of man." Dr. McChesney said in substance:

"Solomon did not despise books, nor should he be understood here as disparaging the value of study. He is simply putting things, in the right perspective, suggesting the comparative value and importance of the two kinds of wisdom : the wisdom which comes from mental toil and struggle and that which comes from the practical acceptance of the revelation of God. The Bible frequently speaks of two kinds of wisdoms, and there is a wisdom which is the result of study. But the main matter of importance is that man should know God. But if human wisdom has its advantages it has also its limitations and drawbacks. Only a small number comparatively of any community can become learned, or wise in the ordinary sense. A large number have not the ability to learn; a much 12 ger number have not the time or means.

"This mystery would be utterly without life if this life were not to be followed by another. You have been richly favored. But you are still in the minority. There is one college student in this country for every 2,000 or 2,500 inhabitants; about 600 in this city. I know that this estimate has been questioned, but we see one of the limitations of human learning. It can be shared only by the tew. There are questions which | In part as follows: be shared only by the few. There are questions which human wisdom can not answer. The history of philosophy tells us that at length men made God the philosophy tells us that at length men made God the instead of evil? You haven't been chilled yet. Your object of their search. Then philosophy became confused. Agnosticism is the despairing cry of philosophy. Here we find the need of revelation. 'The Bible is an ocean in which a child may wade, or a giant swim.

to faith is weak and imperfect. Any style of education which puts barriers in the way of faith is false and discipline was blessed of God. The college was moved, many betook themselves to prayer, dozens were converts, and have ever since continued steadfast in the faith.

The doctor continued with a few interesting reminiscences, in which he had personal relations with students, who were infidels and agnostics, some of whom have since been converted. His concluding

DR. STORRS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY. PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON THE "DIVINE MIS-

SION" OF MAN. . Ithaca, N. Y., June 17 (Special).—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Cornell Uni-Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn. The big armory was crowded with people and not even standing room was to be had. The decorations were beautiful, and hage tropical and flowering plants adorned the platform. Dr. Storrs took a double text for his theme-from Acts 20, xxiv., and II Timothy 4, vii. The theme it. huge tropical and flowering plants adorned the platform. Dr. Storrs took a double text for his theme-from
Acts 20, xxiv., and II Timothy 4, vii. The theme itself was substantially "Each one has a Divine mission."
It is characteristic of the New Testament, said the
speaker, that it presents to us the living figures of
speaker, that it presents to us the living figures of
the sequently hower remarkable character and of large influence. Walking through a saloon in European like the great religious bodies of centuries ago, whe made pligrimages to the Saviour's tomb for the purpose palaces panelled with mirrors one can hardly help thinking sometimes that if it had been possible for these of saving it from the descration of infidels—they are el thinking sometimes that if it had been possible for these mirrors to have retained the images which they have reflected of generals, ambassadors, emperors and queens, how the world would flock to see them. It is this which the New Testament does for us, presenting this which the New Testament does for us, presenting the figures of those who move through its pages with a distinctness unsurpassed and making them permanent before the thought of mankind. No other picture is more impressive than that of the Apostle Paul, a man of heroic character, whose life was organized and knit ogether into a union and completeness by the sense of his Divine mission. These is a sense of exhibaration when one can say: "I have found a career." but a career is never truly such until it has been organized and governed by a continuous and high moral pur-

in the development of mind, soul and body. holy" seems like a command to twist the sun rays and climb by them hand over hand into life. We can rival God in holiness, as the blue of the violet may be as per-

God in holiness, as the blue of the violet may be as perfect as the arching blue of the sky above us. God's plan contemplates the radiation of character. The Divine conception of every act, however humble, and the end of a career organized, inspired and governed by a purpose to accomplish the Divine mission is joy. Such a career may each of you have.

Dr. Storrs, in closing, referred most beautifully to Germany's dead Emperor as follows:

Who can say that "Unser Fritz," who has just passed through the agenty of months out of the fulness of the most splendid life into the silence of death, will not be found to have accomplished a work as great and as important in the history of mankind as his aged father accomplished! There comes now an element of pathos that was not there before into German history, and the hearts of men of every land gather around that bier, the animosity men of every land gather around that bier, the animosity of nations is stilled, and the communities that have faced each other in fear or wrath clasp hands in a common sym-

TO THE SENIORS OF SMITH COLLEGE.

SEPMON BY PRESIDENT L. CLARK SEELYE Northampton, Mass., June 17.-President Seelye took his text from Exodus xxxiil, 14-" My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

tuse. And then, as the third and last element of the story, out from behind this great decision comes the greater law, the law of life, which the whole career of Jesus verifies.

The three elements of His temptation lie in their order here is the decision of service; finally there is the law of the sovereignty of service—that is the principle on which I want to dwell, and that is what brings the story of the temptation very near to us to-day. Here you wait, a body of youth, standing just at the transition between the life of discipline and preparation and the active life of the world.

Here stands a young man, with the serious interests of life first fairly facing him, and issuing from the days of his preparation into the bury life of the modern world. How dees the devil at such a moment tempt him? In the first place, it is plain that the temptations of such a time cannot be of the lower or coarser sort. His temptations must now proceed not out of his gense of weakness, but out of the sense of attempts which begins to stir within him. Nor, again, is there any demand laid upon him to bandou such gifts as dangerous. It is not, then, remodered her world how which is asked of him; it is decision as to the use of his great gifts.

The law of life is this: That if any man desires to make of his life all that it was meant to be, he must attach himself to sensehing which he desires to great serves the world he rules it. Accepting the prefect service he discovers the higher freedom.

Sometimes you have seen man determine what he would do in life, not by considering only that which his gifts point out as probably easy; and you see that his made gifts as a fingle-ince, but the control of his life all the ward to do or had the heart for doing, but by considering only that which his gifts point out as probably easy; and you see for which it was created.

PRESIDENT GATES ON CHRISTIAN PROGRESS. Grinnell, Iowa, June 17 (Special).—The baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Iowa College was delivered to-day by President George A. Gates. In part he said, taking John III, 2, as his text:

Progress is distinctively a Christian word, and the idea progress is at once the source of the power and the goal hope of Christianity. An evolution of the higher out of the lower is undeniable. The race is stronger physically than ever before. Spiritually the race is physically then ever below. There are vastly more better than in any preceding age. There are vastly more saints, and they are more saintly. The race is better governed. Politics, bad enough, have been worse in any preceding age. Were there no progress, then might we think Satan, not God, is on the throne.

It is a foolish fancy that we are at the summit of human attainment. We know better. The top is infinitely

It is a foolish fancy that we are at the summit of human attainment. We know better. The top is infinitely beyond. Grander thoughts are for philosophy in the future, forms of civiliration, of government, of church organization and werk-all will change. The change will be for the better, for God reigns. "It hath not been made manifest what we shall be." Enough that this earth is to be redeemed-redeemed!

In the hands of the graduates of our colleges, more than elsewhere, is the hope of our nation. Thousands

At first a little, backing cough,
"Tis nothing but a cold,"
They say, "Twill very soon wear off."
Alas, the stery ou!
The lactic check, the failing strength,
The grief that cannot save,
And life's wan flame goes out at length,
in a consumptive's grave.

A Fair Trial

affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. The following statement is right to the

oint:
"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore

"My daughter Mary was anicead with aerofulous some neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became of years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, causing great annoyance, and two of them, after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, broke and discharged. One became a ranning sore for over three years. We decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. We began in January, and in a few menths, after she had taken five bottles, all suppuration had ceased. We then waited three months, when, as a had ceased. We then had come we again gave her lood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken less than two

bottles the lump and all indications of scrotula had entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child."—I. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J. Worst Type of Scrofula

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of acrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, not withstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure."—J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar are joining you from the colleges of our land. What an army for God if you will all serve Him loyally. If you can go forth fired and stayed by the faith that God

Aimighty is piedged to the completed redemption of the race, and that you are permitted, nay chosen, to be "fellow-workers with God," then you may succeed with Divine success. WARNING RUTGERS GRADUATES. THE REV. DR. CUYLER, OF BROOKLYN, PREACRES

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON. The baccalaureate sermon before the students of Rutger's College was delivered last evening by the Rev. Dr. Thaodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. Nearly all the New-Brunswick churches closed in the evening and the Second Reformed Church, in which the sermon was preached, was crowded by a great audience. Dr. Cuyler took as his text, Ist John II, 14: "I have written unto you young men because you are strong," saying

enthusiasms are warm. You haven't become sceptical and doubting. Young men are in demand everywhere, as well in the pulpit as in the profession, because they in-fuse life into their work. But with enthusiasm we have God. But they are general. To understand them right.

we need the special revelation of which Christ is the centre.

"Here then we should be able to see what education should be. Any style of education which does not load to faith is weak and imposited. Any style of education which does not load to faith is weak and imposited. Any style of education which does not load to faith is weak and imposited. Any style of education also the danger of inexperience and presumption.

much of it, you should use in his benait.

How shall we use our brain? There are some intellectual millionaires who make their brain a palace of pride, a spleadid pleture gallery, handsome to contemplate, but unfilled for use. They accumulate for themselves. God intended that we should collect for others. The meanest miser is the man who hoards truth. We should make correctives intellectual reservoirs, accumulating truth and ourselves intellectual reservoirs, accumulating truth and distributing it to others. If you will make a breach, you must play all your guns on one point in the wall.

AGAINST THE SALVATION ARMY.

DR. VIRGIN STRONGLY CONDEMNS THE OR GANIZATION AND ITS METHODS.

In scathing and sarcastic language the Rev. Dr. S. H.
Virgin denounced the Salvation Army last night in the

Pilgrim Cengregational Church, at Madison-ave. and One-

men of remarkable power, remarkable character and of this so-called Army of the Lord. The Salvationists are believe that they are doing some great good in becoming as dirty as the people in the gutters. It is purely prac-tical only in its efforts to drag all to the level of the Mr. Virgin said that the Army was a popular delusion

for several reasons. It was antagonistic to the word of God and Christian activity. Their whole manner lacked reverence. It was a delusive form of Christianity, because it was anti-church and anti-ministry. The policy of this pernicious form of work, Mr. Virgin said, was against the Christian ministry. Again, it was delusive because it was a great ecclesiastical tyranny. craved for great influence. General Booth was, he said, vested with such vast power that he might well be envied even by the great Church of Rome. The Army was thoroughly un-American, and could not succeed here because there were no defined classes. Instead of raising the needy and degraded, it sought to bring down to their level all who were above them, socially, morally, o

In closing Mr. Virgin said: "I carnutly prey that the day is near at hand when we will see the last of these shouting, drum-heating, cymbal-playing people driven from our streets."

A FOUR DAYS' CAMP AT ROSEVILLE PARK. The 1st Regiment of Irish Volunteers of New-Jerses will begin a four days' encampment at Roseville Park, Newark, next Saturdey. A series of entertainments has been arranged for each day, beginning on the first day with a military reception and an oration on "The Irish Sol-dier," by General Michael J. Kerwin, of New-York. Addresses and a concert will fill up the second day, and on the third there will be a grand fete-champetre, military exercises, target practice and athletic games, while the fourth day will be devoted to competition drills, prize distribution, more addresses and dancing.

Many a limp and listless pedestrian, with wilted collar and clinging attire, realized yesterday that coy and gentle spring was no more, and that ardent, melting sum mer reigned in her stead. Obeying the common institute of animals and men, they sought the shady side of the street and looked appealingly up to the radiant sky for the cloud that never came. Then they went for comfers to the thermometer, only to find that it registered the highest temperature of the year. At 9 a. m. the record was 77 degrees, at noon 82, at 3:30 p. m. 90, at 6 p. m. 85 and at 9 p. m. 77. The average temperature was 84, just 6 degrees higher than the average for the same day

of last year. Ezekiel Dias, age sixty, was overcome by heat at Sixth-ave, and Twenty-seventh-st. yesterday, and was taken to his home, No. 305 East Eighty-fifth-st., in an uncon-

scious condition.

GOURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPPEME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Andrews, J.—
Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPPEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Ingrahm, J.—Noa. 166, 168, 177, 774, 806, 764, 799, 787, 785, 388, 703, 739, 42, 154, 687, 177, 774, 806, 764, 799, 787, 785, 388, 703, 739, 42, 154, 687, 6714.

SUPPEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Parker, J.—Nos. 692, 751, 752, 724, 508, 706, 597, 788, 754, 753, 419, 443, 709, 727, 750, 243, 803, 16, 707, 213, 446, 557, 800, 409, 197.

SUPPEME COURT—CRECUIT—PART I.—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 848, 1730, 2657, 1723, 540, 3623, 3632, 3633, 3633, 3633, 3633, 3633, 3633, 3633, 3634, 3635, 8036, 3637, 1768, 1749, 1209, 178, 1819, 1853, 1858, 1750, 2797, 1981, 12723, 10744, 2478, 1926, 1770, 3655, 1790, 2797, 1981, 12723, 10744, 2478, 1926, 1770, 3655, 1890, 1959, 1993, 17753, 1784, 1785, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1809, 934, 1973, 3934, 5404, 3872, 1189, 1814, 1814, 1883, 1183, 672, 322, 1199, 1427, 1649, 917, 1814, 1814, 1883, 1138, 672, 322, 1199, 1427, 1649, 917, 1814, 1814, 1883, 1138, 672, 3224, 1998, 1427, 1659, 1977, 1807, 1422, 1655, 1688, 1689, 1687, 1093, 1124, 466.

SUPPEME COURT—CRECUIT—PART IV,—Before Beach, 5.7

1109, 1427, 1649, 917, 1814, 1814, 1883, 1135, 672, 3227
1371, 800, 1432, 1555, 1688, 1658, 1690, 1687, 1693, 1124
406.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Beach, J.—
Nos. 1248, 1981, 1735, 3049, 1691, 3632, 3533, 3534, 3835,
1706, 903, 1053, 3412, 594.
SUBROGATE'S COURT—Before Ransom, 8.—Will of Cornells
SEWART, 10530 a. mi, will of ADM Maria Odell, 12 mi, will of
Leo A. Cohou, 2 p. m.
TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN BEFORE THE PROBATE CLERK—
Provate of the wills of Peter Roomie, Mary E. Hell, Philip
Fisher, William Lutz, Lewis W. Goerek, Jane Irwin, 19
a, mi, John R. Cahway, 10,36 a. m.; Eliza Quinn, John
Clarke, 11 a. m.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIA: TERM—Before O'Gormas, J.—
NOS, 235, 307, 312, 309, 301, 310, 114, 229, 291, 211, 238.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Dugre,
J.—NOS, 1805, 1806, 1816, 931, 1611, 1707, 14-5.
COMMON PLRAS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until Thursday, June 21,
COMMON PLRAS—EQUITY TERM—Before Allen, J.—Case cl.
J.—NOS, 48, 25, 46, 47, 51, 2, 49, 30.
COMMON PLRAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Larremera,
C. J.—NOS, 846, 847, 51, 24, 93, 80.
COMMON PLRAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Daly, J.
—NOS, 714, 608, 686, 639, 391, 501, 932, 927, 945, 508,
965, 742, 804, 829, 822, 811, 812, 814
COMMON PLRAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Daly, J.
—NOS, 714, 608, 685, 686, 639, 391, 501, 932, 927, 945, 508,
967, 970, 971, 973, 976, 978
CHY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Browne, J.—
NOS, 173, 3787, 3744, 8758, 3800, 882, 1674, 3740, 3742,
3881, 4625, 3874, 2623, 3746, 2632, 2684, 3634, 3857, 3468,
CHY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Browne, J.—
NOS, 173, 3757, 3744, 8758, 3860, 887, 905, 364, 387, 905, 368,
3634, 3630, 3674, 2623, 3746, 2632, 2686, 3634, 3857, 3468,
CHY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Browne, J.—
NOS, 2736, 3742, 3783, 3746, 2632, 2686, 3634, 3857, 3468,
CHY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Megows, J.—
NOS, 2655, 1510, 3942, 3962, 3665, 691, 8890, 3088, 3811,

634, 3640.

CITY COURT—TRIAL GERM—PART II.—Before McGown, J.—
Nos. 3505, 1619, 3942, 8902, 3976, 591, 3890, 3908, 3915,
1807, 3812, 3479, 496, 3955, 3957, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4770, 4772, 3026, 3939, 3937,
CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before McAdam
C. J.—Nos. 4053, 5429, 4876, 3616, 3497,
L. Before Mar.

to 29 inclusive.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS — PART II.—Before
Oddiersleve, J., and Assistant District-attorney Davis.—
Nos. I to 15 inclusive.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Before Cowing,
and Assistant District Attorney Jereme.—Nos. 1 to 15